

VICTORY BULLETIN

THE WEEKLY SOURCE OF OFFICIAL INFORMATION

WASHINGTON, D. C.

SEPTEMBER 14, 1944

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FORWARD INTO GERMANY



Carlson in War Times

☆ IN THIS ISSUE ☆

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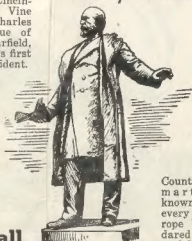
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AMERICAN SIDELIGHTS

On a tiny patch of green beside Cincinnati's historic Vine street stands Charles Niehaus' statue of James A. Garfield, honoring Ohio's first martyred president.

Martyred President



**"Let's all
Back the Attack"
Buy Extra War Bonds**

Countless millions of martyrs lie unknown, unconfined in every corner of Europe because they dared defy Hitler and his gangsters. They preferred death to life without liberty.

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THE WEEKLY SOURCE OF
OFFICIAL INFORMATION

September 14, 1944

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EDITORIAL NOTE

The material in VICTORY BULLETIN is based primarily upon the texts of announcements, regulations, and documents of the various branches of the Federal Government. The source and date of the information presented is usually indicated at the end of each item. The originating agencies and persons are, of course, solely responsible for the facts they cite and the opinions they express. The magazine and its publisher are in no way committed to any controversial implications or assertions.

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German Loss of Vital Polish Resources Will Result in Serious War Shortages

Supply of Coal, Iron, Oil, Timber, Zinc, and Steel Will Be Drastically Affected; Food Also Involved

A report by the Special Areas Branch of the Foreign Economic Administration

■ The Polish areas still under German domination include by far the largest part of the District of Galicia, Central Poland, Polish Silesia, and the northwestern provinces of Poznan and Pomorze. Those areas lying in the west and north have been directly annexed by Germany; the southern and eastern parts are known as the Government General and are controlled by Germany. From the economic standpoint, German loss of these areas would be advantageous to the Allies in three distinct ways:

(1) Germany would be deprived of such vital resources as coal and iron, oil, timber and zinc, and such important war industries as iron and steel, engineering and oil refining.

(2) A large source of labor supply now being exploited for the war effort would be lost to her.

(3) Germany would be deprived of an area hitherto comparatively immune from Allied bombing to which she had been transferring plants from the homeland or in which she had been developing or building new plants, particularly in the armament, engineering, and aircraft industries. The extent of such activities is not exactly known, but it has obviously been on a considerable scale.

German ruthlessness to the Poles has long been an established fact. In line with this policy, contributions to the Axis war economy that Germany has extracted from the Poles have been made with a complete disregard for Poland's own civilian economy, and have left that economy in a depressed and impoverished condition.

The territories so far conquered by the Russians are chiefly agricultural, although rich in timber resources and possessing some processing industries. In contrast, the natural resources and manufacturing industries of Poland are centralized chiefly in Galicia, western Poland, and Polish Silesia, still held by Germany. Agriculturally, these areas are only a moderate asset to the Germans as far as surpluses are concerned.

In the early stages of occupation the Germans tried to destroy Polish industries, but the prolongation of the war and later the comparative immunity from Allied bombing made Poland of great use to the Reich's war effort, particularly for the Russian front.

Polish coal and iron resources and heavy industry are the main industrial contributions to the Reich. In 1938 Poland's output of coal was approximately 38,000,000 tons, extracted in the Silesian, Dabrowa, and Krakow coal basins, and present production is estimated at 50,000,000 tons.

The pig iron capacity of Poland in 1938 was close to 900,000 tons, and its crude steel capacity about 1,500,000 tons. It may be presumed that present production is approximately the same. Czestochowa-Wielun, Silesia, Kielce-Radom, and Olza are Poland's iron mining districts. The steel industry is located chiefly in Polish Silesia, and production has been about 10 per cent of that of the Ruhr. The chief steel works, each of more than 100,000 tons capacity, are located at Baildon, Katowice, Chorzow, and Swietochlowice. They had a pre-war capacity of 810,000 tons.

Polish Silesia is also important to Germany as a zinc producing region, since its output of this metal is about 20 per cent of the total production in German Europe. The chief zinc mines are the Bleischarley mine, 16 kilometers north of Katowice, and the Brzezowice mine. Important electrolytic zinc plants, zinc smelters, and zinc rolling mills are located here. The Bernhardt Electrolytic Zinc Plant, built in 1938 with a capacity of about 20,000 tons a year, is the second largest such plant in Europe, exceeded in capacity only by the plant at Magdeburg.

Poland's oil fields are located in the southern part of the District of Galicia. They have been reported as producing annually up to 500,000 tons of crude oil. Of this total, perhaps 300,000 tons originate in Drobobycz-Boryslaw area, 100,000 tons at Krosno, and 50,000 tons at Stanislawow. The Russians have just announced the capture of Drobobycz, and Boryslaw, the most important producing and refining area in Poland.

Surplus refining capacity formerly made it possible for oil of Austrian or

Hungarian origin to be refined in this area. A large part of the oil undoubtedly has been used by the German armies on the Russian front. Although Polish oil amounts to only a small part of total German oil supplies, the Reich's oil position is now so critical that loss of these fields would be a serious matter to her.

The forests of the Carpathian mountains along the border of Galicia, rich in fine timber, already have been lost to the Germans because of Russian penetration. Stryj and Skole are two important centers of the lumber industry in the province of Stanislawow, the most heavily wooded in Poland. There are a number of sawmills in the area, and shortly before the war a cellulose and paper mill was built at Zydaczow, near Stanislawow, on the river Stryj.

The main foods produced are rye bread, potatoes, and the meat and fat of hogs raised on the potatoes. Shipments of agricultural products to the Reich form the Government General are unlikely, except for some flax and perhaps some potatoes or alcohol, but Germany is certainly getting moderate quantities of all kinds of food for her army from that area. The extracting of "surpluses" from an area that had a deficit before the war and reduced its production during the war has been made possible by ruthless confiscation from the local population.

The annexed territory has become an important source of food for Germany in the present war. Germany claims that by supplying the territory with extra quantities of fertilizer, and other agricultural practices, she has succeeded in substantially raising its productivity. While in 1940 Germany obtained only about 175,000 tons of grain from the area, it expected to receive 1,000,000 tons from the 1944 harvest. In addition, considerable amounts of potatoes and practically all other foods, including the important hogs and eggs, but also peas and beans, are obtained there.

In the territories occupied or recently occupied by Germany, Poland has many resources and industries other than those previously mentioned. There are large potash mines near Kalusz; important deposits of peat near Nowy Tog in Krakow province; large nitrogen works at Moscice, near Tarnow, producing artificial fertilizer, calcium, ammonia, nitro-phosphates, etc.; the Niedomice cellulose factory, also near Tarnow; brick plants at Warsaw; cement works at Rejowiec, between Chelm and Lublin; glass works in the Lublin districts, textile plants at Lodz, Zyrardow, Czestochowa, and many others. The Lublin area, with its cement and glass works, already has fallen to the Russians, and other areas are in immediate danger.

KEEP FAITH WITH THEM!

BUY MORE WAR BONDS

Allied Attacks on Germany Preceded By Stubborn Fighting, Heavy Losses

Although Opposition Is Stiffening, American and British Troops Are Continuing to Score Victories

By ROBERT P. PATTERSON
Under Secretary of War

American armored forces and infantry are sweeping over the battle territory of the first World War at a rate which shows the proportions of the Allied victory in northern France. Belleau Wood, Chateau-Thierry, Soissons and the Valley of the Marne are now behind our line. One American spearhead extends well beyond Chalons-sur-Marne to St. Dizier in an area 115 miles east of Paris. To the northwest we are in Laon and only 33 miles from the Belgian border. The cathedral city of Reims is also liberated.

This penetration north of Paris again threatens the Germans on the coast—those units of the 15th Army which have not yet been in active combat and those elements of the 15th and 7th German Armies which escaped across the Seine from the Normandy battleground.

British and Canadian troops have pushed across the Seine at various bridgeheads which have now merged into an advancing front. Rouen and Beauvais are now freed and the German occupation of the port of Le Havre is, of course, doomed.

With our flanking advance north of Paris, the Somme River does not offer a firm defense line for the Germans on the coast. The line of the Somme and Aisne has already been breached with the crossing of the latter river.

The fact of the matter is that the Germans staked their control of France on the battle of Normandy. Yet they threw their forces into that action in such a piecemeal fashion that they lost their full effectiveness. This was in large part attributable, however, not to their strategy but to Allied air and sea power, the air power playing havoc with enemy transportation, and the sea power maintaining a continuous threat of landing elsewhere.

There is a great satisfaction in seeing our troops sweep in a day over land beyond Paris, where battles continued for months and years in the first World War. It is satisfying, also, to hear the bleak commentary of the German radio spokesman, General Dittmar. He doesn't leave much hope to the Germans to escape the retribution they have earned, and there is no reason why he should leave them any such hope.

Nevertheless, German opposition may stiffen. There have been some movements

of troops from Germany and a redistribution of enemy troops on the coast which suggest an effort to form a more cohesive front. The Germans will do their utmost to mobilize their forces for a desperate, final stand. We have only to look at the prolonged fighting defense offered by the isolated garrison at Brest to see that the enemy even in a hopeless position, is capable of fighting obstinately, ready to take advantage of the slightest relaxation of our pressure.

Altogether in northern and southern France, Allied forces have taken more than 235,000 prisoners. Enemy dead and wounded must greatly expand this figure of casualties.

In southern France the French have crushed the last resistance at the great port of Marseille and are now in control both there and at the naval base of Toulon. To the eastward, American troops have progressed to the Var River and northward in the Alps to the neighborhood of Briançon near the Italian border. There the Germans, fearful that we may open a new route into northern Italy, have reinforced themselves.

The better part of two German divisions were captured in Marseille and Toulon. Two other German divisions, plus scattered elements of three more, have been involved in the costly with-

drawal up the Rhone Valley. They have been pressed by American troops from the south who have now taken Montellimar and approach Valence. The Germans here were also cornered by American flanking units whose fire raked them at Livron and as they crossed the River Drome on their northward retreat. The enemy lost many men, trucks and guns.

Through August 24, Americans killed and missing in southern France came to 1,247 killed or missing, and 5,090 wounded.

In Italy, Polish and Italian troops of the Allied army, having crossed the Metauro River and occupied the town of Fano, have today taken the Adriatic port of Pesaro, an anchor of the Gothic Line. In central Italy our troops have also advanced as the Germans, under pressure, pull back into their Gothic Line. The Germans in northern Italy are in the unhappy position of being open to attack at various points on the Gothic Line, on their Mediterranean flanks and on the French border.

American heavy bombers from both Italy and England have concentrated on Nazi oil refineries in Germany, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Austria and Yugoslavia. Having lost the Ploesti oil fields in Romania, the Germans are now in process of losing all their synthetic plants nearer home. German airplane factories and railways have also been repeatedly attacked by large forces of bombers. Even deep within Germany, the enemy fighter plane reaction is spotty, but anti-aircraft fire continues heavy and dangerous. Royal Air Force bombers have twice made long distance attacks this week on Koenigsberg, capital of East Prussia, to strike at German supplies for the Nazis facing the Russian armies. In the battle



WATCH BEYOND THE RHINE

area in north France, Allied planes have been a big factor in the defeat of the enemy and the crippling of his forces when he has been outflanked.

The defection of Rumania from Nazi domination in the Balkans opens the back door to control Europe and leaves many German troops stranded. The Soviet forces have swept across Bessarabia, penetrated the Galati Gap, captured the Ploesti oil fields, and overrun the suburbs of Bucharest. The Rumanian port of Constanta has been occupied. The Germans in the Aegean, Greece, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia now face the cutting of their main routes home.

Elsewhere on the eastern front Soviet troops are forcing the Carpathian passes into Hungary. They are pressing the Germans very strongly north of Warsaw and on the East Prussian border.

In the Pacific war Army planes have been bombing the Japanese every day at Davao in the Philippines. The Palau Islands, Halmahera, Ceram and the Celebes are kept under constant fire. No Japanese planes operate any more in the area from Halmahera through the Moluccas. Five to ten freighters or coastal vessels are being sunk or badly damaged each day in the Southwest Pacific. The enemy in this part of the East Indies is falling behind on even maintenance supplies of ammunition and equipment.

In Southeast Asia, British troops have not only driven the Japanese troops out of India but have forced them back with many casualties and in growing disorganization to the Chindwin River in Burma. The Japanese have abandoned much motor transport and equipment. In north Burma, Pinbaw has been taken. In these Southeastern Asia operations since January over 50,000 Japanese have been killed and Japanese mortality from sickness and other casualties must far exceed that figure. In the Central and South Pacific operations since last November the number of Japanese counted killed is over 115,000. This does not include the number who have perished beyond our lines.

In south China there has been no great change in the situation. Our 14th Air Force planes have been active in destroying enemy trucks, river craft and railways. The Japs have continued to make various threats from the Hengyang area.

United States Army casualties for all theaters as reported up to August 13 are as follows: 53,101 killed, 142,686 wounded, 44,643 missing and 44,408 prisoners—a total of 284,838. Of the wounded, 60,314 have been returned to duty. The total casualties have increased by 23,249 since the report released a week ago. This largely reflects a period of heaviest fighting in northern France near the end of July. (War Dept., 8-31.)

EISENHOWER'S INVASION SCORECARD

Highlights of report by General Dwight D. Eisenhower on the results of operations in Northern France between D Day, June 6, and August 25.

The equivalent of five Panzer divisions have been destroyed and a further six severely mauled, including one Panzer Grenadier division. The equivalent of 20 Infantry divisions have been eliminated and a further 12 very badly cut up and have suffered severe losses. Included in this total of Infantry divisions are three of the enemy's crack Parachute divisions. In addition, one parachute division and two Infantry divisions have no hope of escape from the fortress ports of the Brittany Peninsula in which they are marooned. One Infantry division is isolated in the Channel Islands.

Total enemy casualties amount to over 400,000 killed, wounded and prisoners of war, of which over 200,000 are prisoners of war. Of these prisoners, 135,000 have been captured since July 25. The total continues to mount.

One thousand three hundred enemy tanks and over 20,000 motor transports have been captured or destroyed. About 500 assault guns and 1,500 field and heavier artillery guns have been captured or destroyed. In addition, the enemy has suffered very heavy losses in Coast Artillery equipment.

The German Seventh Army and the

newly formed Fifth Panzer Army have been decisively defeated and into this defeat have been drawn the bulk of the fighting strength of the First and Fifteenth Armies. Three Field Marshalls and one Army commander, three Corps commanders, 15 Divisional commanders and one Fortress commander have been either killed or captured.

In the air, the Luftwaffe has taken a fearful beating. Since June 6, 2,378 German aircraft have been destroyed in the air and 1,167 on the ground. In addition, 270 aircraft were probably destroyed and 1,028 aircraft were damaged in the air.

At sea, the enemy has been unable, in spite of his former boasting, to interfere seriously with the Invasion Forces. Enemy attacks on convoys have been driven off on very many occasions and losses to Allied shipping have been small. Of the enemy's Naval losses, some 300 vessels of all classes have been sunk or heavily damaged by Allied action. In addition, a number of enemy merchant ships have been sunk and the Germans themselves have been forced to scuttle, in their harbors, large numbers of all types of shipping, both Naval and mercantile. (War Dept., 8-31.)

RECENT ANNOUNCEMENTS OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT

Speedier delivery of supplies to soldiers, plus a drastic reduction in the "paper-work" required in the procurement and distribution of food, clothing and other Quartermaster items, brought about by the adoption of a new form known as the Vendor's Shipping Document (8-24).

In order to provide orderly opportunities for members of the armed forces overseas to receive information by radio rebroadcast with reference to the coming election, the Armed Forces Radio Service will make available from its allotted overseas rebroadcasting time a period each week for such qualified political party after each Sept. and Nov. 1 (8-27).

One of the most remarkable advances in the care of the wounded has been "the relative absence of serious contamination of wounds" (8-29).

Allied tanks, lost in the dense Burma jungles during the Myitkya campaign, reestablished contact with their command headquarters when aerial photographs were dropped by Tenth Air Force photographic reconnaissance planes (8-29).

Brig. Gen. Albert J. Browning, Assistant Director of Material, Army Service Forces, appointed the War Department's representative on the War Contracts Prior Adjustment Board (8-30).

The Army Air Forces Materiel and Services, recently organized with Lieut. Gen. William S. Kamm as Director, redesignated the Air Technical Service Command (8-30).

Losses to the Army through deaths and other causes from the beginning of the present war through June 30 totaled 1,279,000 (8-30).

Faced with a critical shortage of registered nurses, the Army will attempt to procure 4,000 before Oct. 1 (8-31).

Need for maximum flow of material emphasized by General Eisenhower in cable citing equipment losses and future requirements (8-31).

A planning and training conference to speed the Army program for saving \$200,000,000 in new procurements of clothing and equipment during the current fiscal year through repair and re-use of used items to be held at St. Joseph, Missouri, September 1 to 13 (8-31).

Because the quality of regular "housebrand" gasoline has been lowered in order to conserve tetra-ethyl lead for use of the fighting forces overseas Army vehicles in this country will change over from use of "housebrand" to "premium" gasoline (9-1).

Results of medical experiments reveal that 64 out of 85 men suffering from gonorrhea were cured by single injections of penicillin (9-1).

Following military posts designated as War Department Personnel Centers: Fort Devens, Mass.; Fort Dix, N. J.; Fort George Meade, Md.; Fort Hancock, N. C.; Fort McMeekin, Ga.; Camp Shelby, Miss.; Camp Atterbury, Ind.; Fort Sheridan, Ill.; Fort Snelling, Minn.; Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; Fort Logan, Colo.; Camp Claiborne, Ark.; Fort Sam Houston, Texas; Fort Bliss, Texas; Presidio of Monterey, Calif.; Fort Douglas, Utah; Fort Lewis, Wash. (9-1).

Labor Day statement issued by General Eisenhower (9-3).

The individual soldier is carrying 15 pounds less in clothing and equipment today than he did in 1941 (9-3).

Labor Day statement issued by Lieut. Gen. Somervell, General Arnold (9-4).

Major General Stephen G. Henry appointed Assistant Chief of Staff, G-1 (9-4).

Needs of Service Men and Women Are Indicated by Gift Preference Survey

Christmas Mail Month Opens September Fifteenth; Items Reminiscent of Home Are Especially Desired

What American service men and women overseas want for Christmas, how and when to mail their gifts, is reported by OWI from data provided by overseas correspondents of *Yank*, from service men and women who had returned from overseas, and from the Army Post Office and Naval Postal Affairs Section.

Christmas mail month for all service personnel overseas will comprise the 30-day period between Sept. 15 and Oct. 15, 1944. Properly packed, wrapped, and addressed packages marked "Christmas Parcel" must be mailed during this period in order to reach their destination at Christmas time.

In general, Americans overseas would like gifts that are not bulky or perishable, that cannot be obtained where they are, that remind them with particular significance of their homes, relatives, and friends.

Gifts requested by soldiers in combat areas are listed below.

EUROPE:

Photographs of family and home
Candy
Clothing, such as underwear
Olive-drab or tan neckties
Socks
Crucifixes

American-roast coffee
Candies and film
Wrist watches
Canned sandwich-making materials
Vacuum-type coffee makers

SOUTH PACIFIC:

Cigarette lighters
Flashlights
Sun glasses
Cameras and plenty of film
Candy (if packed properly for the tropics)

MIDDLE EAST:

American dollar bills
Cameras and film
Fountain pens
Pencils
Home-town photographs

PANAMA:

Cash and War Bonds
Khaki color socks and neckties of quality
Golf, tennis balls
Other athletic equipment
Cameras
Portable typewriters

ALL THEATRES (ARMY):

Automatic pencils
Pocket-size books
Cigarettes and cigars
Stationery
Razor blades
Wrist watches
Money orders
Photographs, pocket-size in waterproof folders

ALL THEATRES (NAVY):

Sneakers for wear in showers

Moccasins-type bedroom slippers
Pocket-size books (novels, mysteries, westerns, humor, but no war stories)
Pocket-size dictionaries
Bibles
Insect repellents
Alarm clocks
Small snapshots
Playing cards
Toilet kits
Airmail stationery
Tinned luxury foods, olives, sardines, nuts

NURSES (ARMY):

Tinned delicacies
Hard candies and nuts in tins
Perfume
Cream cologne
Face creams in durable jars
Washable brush coats
Bath cloths
Clothes pins
Buttons, needles, thread
Mending equipment

NURSES (NAVY):

Christmas decorations; birthday party decorations, any fold-over that can be used to create a party atmosphere, Starch,
Silk stockings, white, black or beige, (beige having been authorized for wear by Navy nurses with gray uniforms).

Underclothing of cotton or rayon that will not require ironing; pretty underwear that is delicate and need not be durable.
Flap socks
Sneakers
Boudoir slippers

Rubber boots, for those in the tropics, where there is much rain and they cannot get issue of sizes to fit. Other articles of weather protection.

Bathing suits
Records
Books, pocket-size and other

MAILING OVERSEAS

In 1943 the Army Postal Service transmitted more than 20,000,000 packages and an additional 100,000,000 pieces of miscellaneous mail including Christmas cards by the millions. And Army postal authorities estimated that the Christmas mail volume in 1944 will more than double that of last year.

The Navy moved approximately 3,480,000 parcels overseas last Christmas and approximately 4,000,000 packages to personnel on shore stations in the United States, and more than 80,000,000 letters and Christmas cards. The Naval Postal Section estimated that more than four times as much Christmas mail will be handled this year.

Distances, heat, cold, sand, dampness, fleet or combat operations, and the fortunes of war are hazards that complicate the delivery of all mail overseas, even without the Christmas rush. The only factor in Christmas gift delivery over which the sender has control is the type

and condition of the parcel when it leaves his hands.

CHRISTMAS MAIL REGULATIONS

1. Christmas mail month will comprise the 30-day period between September 15 to October 15, 1944 for all those in the armed services overseas. Only one package may be sent by or for a person or concern to any one soldier in any one week during this month. This 30-day period is the only time during which packages may be sent to soldiers overseas without a specific written request from the soldier or without an APO cancellation.

2. Mark the package "Christmas Parcel," using a label that does not resemble a postage mark or stamp.

3. The package must weigh not more than five pounds, wrapped, and must be no larger than 15 inches in length and 36 inches in length and girth combined.

The Army recommends that the package container be a box of metal, wood, or solid double-faced, corrugated fiberboard, reinforced with strong gummed paper tape or tied with strong twine or both. Standardized boxes for mailing Christmas gifts to military personnel overseas will probably be on the market by Sept. 1. Approximately 16,000,000 special applications for the purchase of these boxes have been filed with WPB by retailers and box jobbers. The standardized boxes are to be manufactured of 175-pound tested corrugated paperboard, 12 by 6 1/2 by 4 inches, in regulation slotted carton style with taped manufacturers' joints. The Post Office Department has recommended that gummed flaps be supplied with the boxes for sealing the parcels. Blanks for address and return address will appear on the panels of the box, also the statement: "This box to be used only for sending merchandise to a member of the armed forces outside the United States."

4. Address the package completely and legibly. Print the address so that it will not run, streak, smudge, or fade. Place an additional copy of the address and return address inside the package, so that if it comes apart, or the wrapper is torn, soiled, or lost, the additional copy may be used. Do not use gummed labels for addressing.

5. Christmas cards may be mailed at any time during or after the Christmas mail month, but should be dispatched early enough to allow sufficient time for delivery in even the most distant theaters before Christmas Day. Cards must be sent in sealed envelopes, must be prepaid at first-class rate.

6. Senders must pre-pay postage, which is the rate for fourth-class mail applicable from the post office where the

parcel is sent to the port of embarkation through which the parcel will be routed.

7. Contents should be packed tightly, so that articles will not become loosened in transit. Hard candies, nuts, caramels, chocolate covered caramels, fruit cake, chocolate bars that are individually wrapped in waxed paper should also be packed in inner boxes of wood, metal or cardboard, within the parcel. Sharp-pointed or sharp-edged instruments, such as razors or knives, should have edges and points protected with extra wrapping.

Again this year soldiers overseas will be able to select gifts for the folks back home from the mail order catalogue operated by the Army Exchange Service, Special Services Division. Listed gifts include: men's toiletries, haberdashery, leather goods, luggage, games, books, magazine subscriptions, dolls, toys, doll dishes, stuffed animals, smokers' supplies, candy, perfumes, cosmetics, and lingerie (OWI).

MORE SUBS SUNK

The following joint Anglo-American statement on submarine and anti-submarine operations was issued under the authority of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill:

"The number of German U-boats sunk during the war now exceeds 500. It is therefore understandable that the U-boats still operating are extremely cautious. Their efforts have been ineffective during July, a month which has been so important for the success of continental operations.

"The number of U-boats destroyed has been substantially greater than the number of merchant ships sunk. Seventeen U-boats have been sunk while attempting to interfere with our cross-channel traffic since the first landing of the Army of Liberation.

"The U-boat fleet is still of impressive size, nevertheless the U-boats remain the hunted rather than the hunters. They have been attacked from the Arctic to the Indian Ocean, aircraft playing a great part with the surface forces. This pressure will be maintained until all chances of revival of the U-boat campaign are killed, whatever may be the new devices and methods developed by the enemy.

"The Nazi claims of sinkings continue to be grossly exaggerated. For instance, their claim for June, the latest month for which complete figures are available, was an exaggeration of a 1,000 per cent." (OWI.)

Signal Corps communications training is given in 50 military and 268 civilian schools.

UNITED NATIONS FACTS

WINSTON CHURCHILL
HAS PLEDGED GREAT BRITAIN TO
HELP US DESTROY THE JAP-
EVEN IF THE NAZIS FALL FIRST

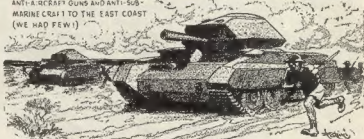


**LEND-LEASE
WORKS BOTH WAYS!**

AFTER PEARL HARBOR BRITAIN
RUSHED BARRAGE BALLOONS TO
OUR WEST COAST (WE HAD NONE!)
ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS AND ANTI-SUB-
MARINE CRAFT TO THE EAST COAST
(WE HAD FEW!)



100% OF THE MECHANIZED
TROOPS THAT SMASHED ROMMEL IN
LIBYA CAME FROM THE **BRITISH ISLES**



LEND-LEASE POLICIES UNCHANGED

By EDWARD R. STETTINIUS

Under Secretary of State

The British Government has not raised with us the future of lend lease. For the time being both governments are completely occupied with the war campaigns in Europe and the Far East. The press knows, from what Secretary Hull has said, the major postwar questions which have been taken up for active negotiation. Perhaps the most vital of these are the security talks soon to begin. The monetary talks have passed their first stage. Food and relief questions are progressing well.

So far as lend lease is concerned that is daily and hourly an administrative task which is necessarily confined to its current phases. No one can possibly foresee what changes in the situation the fortunes of war in Europe may bring about, or how soon these changes may reflect themselves in lend lease operations.

Since steps necessary to maintain the flow of supplies for the prosecution of the war require plans which are projected into the future, there have been from the outset, and will continue to be, discussions of prospective requirements taking into consideration various phases of the war.

Our policy has been, and continues to be, to conduct lend lease operations to bring about the greatest mobilization of our joint resources.

The Lend Lease Act as amended provides that the powers granted to transfer materials shall end on June 30, 1945, or prior to that time if the two Houses of Congress pass a concurrent resolution, subject to contracts which may be made to effect orderly liquidation. (State Dept.)

Economic Warfare Activities of the U.S. Commercial Co. Revealed for First Time

Preclusive Purchasing of Strategic Commodities in Neutral Nations Has Kept Them From Reaching Nazis

By LEO T. CROWLEY

Administrator, Foreign Economic Administration

■ The great majority of the strategic and critical raw materials, commodities and foodstuffs purchased by the United States Government abroad are now handled by a single Government corporation—the U. S. Commercial Company—acting in its capacity as the agent of the Foreign Economic Administration. The only important exceptions are rubber and petroleum products which are purchased by other agencies, a few individual foreign procurement projects which had been carried close to completion by domestic agencies before the FEA was given the complete responsibility for Government procurement abroad, and the procurement of foodstuffs in Canada and the Caribbean because they are so intimately connected with food operations in continental United States.

A description of the present operations of the U. S. Commercial Company, therefore, is a description of virtually all the activities of the FEA which involve the procurement and development of strategic commodities abroad.

The history of the U. S. Commercial Company, however, goes back to a time in which its functions were narrower in scope. The USCC was established in the spring of 1942 as a subsidiary of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Its function in this early period, carried out under the direction of the Board of Economic Warfare, consisted primarily of the preclusive purchasing of commodities in neutral countries to keep them from reaching the enemy.

When the history of the war can finally be written and these activities can be appraised, it will be apparent that a number of the more critical shortages of the Axis in raw materials, required for the production of munitions and other vital war materials, have been successfully promoted by this buying. Because of the obviously secret nature of these activities, the general public knew very little about the USCC during the period in which preclusive purchasing constituted its most important job.

The early activities of the Company encompassed a number of other functions directly related to economic warfare. They included: the purchase in the United States of trade goods for resale in the islands of the South Pacific

to stimulate food production and otherwise to aid our armed forces; service as agent for the U. S. and British war shipping agencies in the disposal of incoming ballast cargo; and the development of fresh-fish and vegetable production for the use of the Armed Services in the Pacific.

The purchase and shipment of trade goods, like the production program in the South Pacific, was undertaken at the request of the Armed Services. The Army and Navy needed the help of the large native population in those islands used as bases. To encourage the natives to carry out construction work, road building, and other essential work, it was necessary to supply stronger incentives than simply payment in U. S. currency. The selection of goods, which would appeal to the native populations, but which would use the minimum of shipping space, became the problem of the USCC.

During the summer and fall of 1943, the entire machinery of the Government for carrying out its economic activities abroad was reorganized. This was accomplished by two Executive orders—one dated July 15, 1943, and the other dated Sept. 25, 1943. The first established the Office of Economic Warfare and transferred to its direct control most of the Government corporations which were then doing an exclusively foreign business, as well as the foreign activities of other corporations which were engaged in both foreign and domestic purchasing. The latter included the foreign activities of Metals Reserve Company and Defense Supplies Corporation, which were then handling the bulk of the Government's purchases of strategic raw materials both abroad and at home.

The September order created the Foreign Economic Administration. That order consolidated into FEA the Office of Economic Warfare, the Office of Lend-Lease Administration, the Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation, that part of the Office of Foreign Economic Coordination of the State Department dealing with foreign economic operations, together with the foreign activities of the one remaining corporation still doing both foreign and domestic purchasing—the Commodity Credit Corporation.

The USCC, being a Government corporation which had dealt entirely in matters directly related to foreign economic activities, came completely under the control of the FEA as a result of executive orders, and consequently was the logical corporation for the FEA to use in carrying out some of its foreign activities. On Jan. 1, 1944, the USCC was merged into the structure of the FEA. A new USCC Board of Directors was elected consisting principally of executives of the FEA. In its day-to-day operations, the necessary corporate activity of the USCC is now directed by an executive committee consisting of the administrator of the FEA, a representative of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and five officers of the FEA.

With the assumption by the USCC of the foreign activities formerly carried on through other Government corporations, the emphasis in its operations has shifted from preclusive buying to the procurement and importation of strategic raw materials, commodities, and foodstuffs for our own war production and war economy. Operating under general recommendations from the War Production Board and the War Food Administration, the USCC, as agent of the FEA, purchases the portion of the needed strategic raw materials, commodities, and foodstuffs which for any reason cannot be obtained and imported by private business.

In general, these are the commodities in which so great an expansion of foreign production was required that private importers could not take unaided the financial risks involved. They include tin, quinine, and manila fiber, which were formerly obtained from areas now occupied by the Japanese. They also include materials like mica and quartz crystals which were always imported but which are needed in vastly increased amounts to fill our military needs for radar, and other purposes. They include other materials like copper, which the United States normally produces in large enough quantities to meet our domestic requirements but which cannot be produced here in quantities sufficient to meet expanded wartime needs.

Altogether, the USCC is procuring from foreign countries about 100 different kinds of strategic raw materials and commodities and many varieties of essential foods, from every country in the Western Hemisphere, most of Africa, India, China, Australia, and the islands of the South Pacific.

The policies which the USCC has followed in its foreign procurement activities have been based on two simple aims. The first has been to buy for public account only those materials determined

by the War Production Board or the War Food Administration to be essential to the war effort which cannot be procured by private importers without direct Government aid. The second objective has been to use in its public procurement existing commercial facilities wherever they are available.

The command of the war effort for many commodities, as well as the loss of normal sources of certain strategic materials, have made it necessary to develop new or greatly increased production in areas still open to us. It has been necessary to: revive a practically extinct quinine industry in Latin America; increase the production of tin in Bolivia and the Belgian Congo; initiate new plantations in Latin America for the production of fibers formerly obtained from the Far East; and to bring about an increase of several hundred percent in the production of many forest products, including balsa wood for life rafts and Mosquito mowers.

These increases have been obtained in many ways—by reducing the risk to producers through term contracts; by advances of capital; by sending geologists, forestry experts, and agricultural experts into the field; by expediting the shipment of equipment to producers; by negotiations with foreign governments to prevent imposition of restrictive taxes or other impediments to commodity procurement; and by many other kinds of technical assistance.

Much of this stimulation has resulted in increases in the direct importation of strategic materials and commodities into the United States by private importers. United States imports of all commodities for consumption have risen from \$2,276,000,000 in 1939 to \$3,367,000,000 in 1943. Of the 1943 figure, an estimated \$2,350,000,000 consisted of imports which were exclusively for private account—a figure greater than total imports in 1939. Furthermore, almost 40 per cent of our total 1939 imports came from areas now cut off by the Axis. Imports from those areas remaining open to us in 1943 were only \$1,380,000,000 in 1939, compared to the \$2,350,000,000 of exclusively private-account imports in 1943—roughly a 60 per cent increase.

In some special cases, the USCC has been able to provide a direct service to U. S. business and industry, even though the commodity involved is not one which the War Production Board has placed under "Government purchase" because of war requirements. In areas close to the fighting fronts, and in certain other parts of the world where private importers cannot yet operate, it has been possible for the USCC to act as the intermediate purchaser in behalf of all U. S.

importers and to resell to those importers as a group. While this device is only a stopgap pending the time when American importers can act in their own behalf, it is proving useful in preserving American private channels of trade.

Since the USCC is the corporate agency through which some of the foreign economic policy of the U. S. is carried out, the agencies of the U. S. Government most concerned with that policy are represented on its Board of Directors. The present Board consists of the chief policy-making officials of FEA and of one representative each from the State Department, the Treasury Department, the Export-Import Bank, and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. (Commerce Dept.)

DISEASE CONTROL

New techniques for the conquest of contagious diseases — ranging from a method of oiling floors and blankets to trap the germs of air-borne infections, to the use of a protein substance separated from blood plasma to check epidemics of measles—are coming out of the work of the Army's Board for the Investigation and Control of Influenza and Other Epidemic Diseases in the Army. (War Dept.)



TRANSPORTATION

The Combined Production and Resources Board has announced the formation of a Transportation Equipment Committee, which will survey the rail, port and inland waterway transportation needs in liberated areas during the relief period. The new committee will assemble all pertinent data concerning supplies and production of transportation equipment, including utilization of available equipment, that may be required to maintain or re-establish shipping services outside the United States, United Kingdom and Canada. It will also be the committee's job to recommend methods for the supply and production of such materials and equipment.

The Transportation Equipment Committee will cooperate closely with the national agencies, military and civilian, that are responsible for the requirements and procurement of transportation equipment in their respective countries. It will receive and consider reports on transportation needs from the various Allied countries and from the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. It will also make recommendations to the board as to how these needs can best be met from the combined productive capacity available. (CPRB.)

★ WAR PRODUCTION ★

Component and Material Manufacturers Are Protected by Four-Point Program

Principles Advocated by Procurement Policy Board Are Designed to Provide Security Against Cutbacks

■ In a move to stimulate production of important materials and parts needed in war production, the Procurement Policy Board, a WPB committee composed of representatives of WPB, the Army, Navy, Treasury Department and other contracting agencies, has announced policies for the protection of manufacturers of materials and components.

The principles, announced for the guidance of the war contracting agencies, war prime contractors and subcontractors, are designed to give additional security, in the event of cutbacks and contract terminations, to these manufacturers, many of them small plants, producing as subcontractors.

Substantially every important war weapon requires for its manufacture materials and component parts that are made, not by the prime contractor with whom the Government deals directly, but by a number of subcontractors and suppliers with whom the Government normally has no direct contract relations. These contractors and suppliers are dependent upon orders from prime contractors and higher-tier subcontractors to absorb their production.

To ensure a steady supply of materials and parts, these manufacturers must frequently produce in advance of the receipt of orders. In the event of sudden changes of war production programs, they may find it difficult to dispose of their inventory. Unless they have a backlog of orders entitling them to a fair termination settlement under the equitable principles of the Contract Settlement Act recently passed by Congress, they may not be able to avoid loss on the inventory.

The Procurement Policy Board has adopted the following four major principles to meet the needs of this important group of manufacturers:

1. Component and material manufacturers will be encouraged to require war contractors and subcontractors with whom they deal to place orders for components and materials long enough in advance to give protection during the necessary period of production.

2. The contracting agencies will insist that war contractors and subcontractors place such orders reasonably in advance and in amounts sufficient to enable

them to meet the requirements of their own contracts.

3. War contractors and subcontractors will be urged to plan the purchase, production and delivery of components on a sound basis that will ensure that components and materials will be available, but at the same time avoiding the unreasonable accumulation of an inventory in advance of actual production needs.

4. Component and material manufacturers will be assisted in obtaining provisions in orders placed with them that will ensure them of a fair settlement if the orders are canceled. Standard provisions of this type for use in subcontractors were recently approved by the Director of War Mobilization. (WPB, 8-22.)

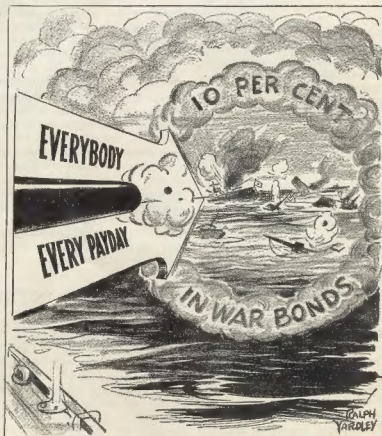
CONTRACT LOANS

■ Uniform procedures for Federal Reserve bank guarantee of termination loans (T-loans) made by commercial banks to contractors whose war contracts are canceled are prescribed by Robert H. Hinckley, Director of Contract Settlement, in his first general regulation. T-loans enable any war contractor to convert into cash at his local bank approximately 90% of the sound value of his war assets frozen by contract termination. The lending bank, in turn, is protected on its loan by Federal Reserve bank guarantee. Subcontractors, as well as prime contractors, are eligible for T-loans.

The procedures promulgated as Regulation No. 1 of the Office of Contract Settlement were formulated by a committee made up of representatives of the War Department, Navy Department, United States Maritime Commission, and the Federal Reserve Board.

To speed up the granting of small loans in the field, the Federal Reserve banks, as fiscal agents, have been authorized to approve T-loan guarantees totaling \$500,000 or less to a single borrower (OCS, 8-24).

KEEP ON FIRING!



Courtesy Stockton, Calif. Record

IDLE AND EXCESS STOCKS AVAILABLE

■ Holders of idle and excess stocks of controlled materials are now permitted to make special sales to persons who have been authorized to produce civilian goods under the "spot authorization" procedure as a result of Direction No. 1 to Priorities Regulation No. 13.

Special sales are those made by a person who holds idle or excess material in a form in which he does not, as a general rule, sell them.

Persons authorized to produce civilian goods under the "spot authorization" procedure will be granted the right to use an allotment symbol, the initial letter of which will be "Z." Persons holding idle and excess stocks of controlled materials will be able to sell them to persons having such an allotment symbol.

The buyer need not charge controlled materials bought under the new rules against any Controlled Materials Plan al-

lotment account. Special WPB permission is not required to make such a sale to a buyer who has been authorized to use a CMP allotment symbol whose initial letter is "Z."

Holders may also make special sales of non-controlled materials or products that may be sold to users on a rating of AA-5 if the buyer furnishes an order with a CMP allotment symbol bearing the initial letter "Z" granted him under PR 25, the "spot authorization" order.

However, a production schedule authorized under PR 25 does not permit any person holding it to acquire materials or products that may not be purchased from idle and excess stocks without an AA-5 preference rating or without special WPB permission. In order to acquire such materials, the person holding the schedule must obtain the rating or get special WPB permission, officials added. (WPB, 9-2.)

MORE CONTRACTS TO SMALL BUSINESS

■ Quartermaster Corps contracts awarded to small-business firms during the first six months of 1944 amounted to 73% of the dollar value of all Quartermaster contracts.

Total purchases of the Corps for the period amounted to \$2,755,435,186. Contracts involving \$1,988,023,000 of this amount went to small businesses. Total number of prime contracts for the same period was 364,505, of which 18,687 or 13.3% were awarded to small businesses.

A total of 14,985 prime contracts, or 30% of the contracts to small business, went to firms employing less than 100 employees, while 17,264, or 35.4%, were awarded to firms employing 100 to 500. The remainder, 16,438 contracts, was awarded to firms employing 500 or more, but still of such limitations as to be classed as small businesses.

Of the total sum spent on procurements for the first six months of 1944, \$644,673,719 was spent for perishable subsistence—fresh vegetables and fruits purchased by 37 Market Centers throughout the U. S., with field headquarters in Chicago. The Market Centers, beside providing perishable subsistence for all Army installations within their territory, also purchase fresh foods for Navy, Coast Guard, Merchant Marine, and other service posts, camps, stations, and yards.

The remaining \$2,110,761,467 was spent on clothing, equipment, nonperishable subsistence, and the rest of the more than 70,000 separate items that the Quartermaster Corps procures for the fighting forces. The bulk of this type of purchases is made through 17 Quartermaster and Army Service Forces Depots. (War Dept., 9-7.)

PROGRAM LICENSE PROCEDURE ENDING

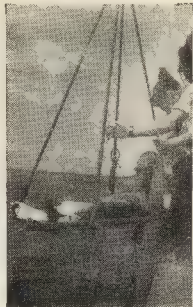
The program license procedure that controls commercial exports to the following areas of the world will be discontinued in the near future, according to the Foreign Economic Administration:

United Kingdom, Australia, Union of South Africa, New Zealand, India, Newfoundland, and most other British Empire areas, the Soviet Union; the Belgian Congo; French possessions such as French Oceania, Madagascar and Reunion, French Camerons, French Equatorial Africa, French West Indies, and French Guiana; Surinam and the Netherlands West Indies, the Middle East; and Greenland.

Under the program license procedure, releases against the export programs set up jointly by the Foreign Economic Administration and the respective governments were issued for exports to the areas concerned by the foreign purchasing missions.

Beginning Oct. 1, it will no longer be necessary for exporters to obtain release certificates from foreign purchasing missions. After that date it will only be necessary to file individual export license applications, for all commodities destined to those areas previously under program licensing, directly with FEA. (FEA, 9-1.)

MEDICAL CARE



U. S. Coast Guard Photo
1 wounded Jap prisoner learns about American medical care as he is swung aboard a U. S. Coast Guard transport in the Pacific

TERMINATION TO BE EXPLAINED

■ Under the joint sponsorship of the Smaller War Plants Corporation and Army and Navy procurement officers, meetings of subcontractors and smaller prime contractors will soon be held in all parts of the country.

The purpose of the meetings is to interest contractors in making preparation for contract settlement and to convey basic information on the principal elements of contract termination procedures.

Announcement of the meetings followed an agreement reached between SWPC and contract termination officials of the Army and Navy.

Under the agreement, the SWPC field offices will cooperate with the armed services and civic bodies in sponsoring and arranging the meetings. The program will be in charge of Army and Navy procurement officers and will include such subjects as: explanation of the Contract Settlement Act; the subcontractor's claim; interim finance; SWPC's services on contract settlement; settlement procedure by the Army and Navy Department; and plant clearance of excess property.

At all meetings a question-and-answer period will be held with queries from the audience submitted to a panel made up of the various Army and Navy representatives. Time and place of the meetings will be announced locally. (SWPC, 8-23.)

★ WPB ANNOUNCEMENTS ★

The full texts of the orders, regulations, and news releases digested below can in most cases be furnished to subscribers upon specific request to the Government Information Bureau, Victory Bulletins, 2165 Florida Ave., D. C. The material desired should be clearly identified by subject and date.

STEEL. Fourth quarter allocation for cans and more efficient utilization of blackplate rejects and tin mill "scrap" discussed by industry advisory committee (8-24).

ROOFING GRANULES. Orders must be delivered in the sequence they are received by producers without regard to preference ratings (8-25).

COTTON DUCK. Provisions in M-91 prohibiting any industrial consumer from accepting delivery of a calendar month of more cotton duck for Schedule A items than 1½ of the yards or pounds that the industrial consumer put into pieces in 1941 for the manufacture of the Schedule A items must be observed even though such items are sold to persons holding contracts from the armed services (8-25).

TRAILERS. Manufacturers authorized to produce pole trailers during first half of 1945 announced (8-25).

COPPER WIRE AND CABLE. Production shows marked increase within past 12 months (8-25).

THEATRES. All applications for authority to construct to be referred to WPB for processing (8-25).

STEEL. Producers called upon to cooperate in preventing further decline in steel scrap inventories (8-25).

AUTOMATIC PHONOGRAPHS AND AMUSEMENT MACHINES. L-21 revised to permit manufacture of repair parts now being conserved (8-25).

RUBBER. Revision of basic regulations provide compilation of all rubber directives and amendments issued to date (8-26).

JUTE. Possibility of returning importation to private channels discussed by industry advisory committee (8-26).

RHODIUM. Unavailable for jewelry uses at present (8-26).

TRACTORS. WPA asks substitution of 7,500 heavy tractors for light tractors in present production schedules through next spring (8-26).

CHROMIUM-PLATED TUBULAR FURNITURE. Many manufacturers unable to resume large-scale manufacture of their normal products in the immediate future (8-26).

LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS TANKS. Purchase procedure outlined for consumers and dealers (8-26).

HOME RADIO REPLACEMENT PARTS. L-76 (Tubes) and L-223 (Home Radio Replacement Parts) revoked (8-26).

COTTON. Amendments to M-317 separate cotton fabrics and cotton yarns and place them under the controls of M-317A and M-317B (8-26).

ENAMELS: Use of either Grade 1 or Grade 2 allowed under specifications for linoleum finished 1 3/4 Grade 2, semigloss 3-174 Grade 2 and gloss finishes 3-175A Grade 2 authorizations (8-26).

RAW MICA. Revision of M-101 recommended (8-26).

WATCHES. Industry advisory committee recommends that a small amount of material be made available for production of civilian watch parts prior to actual reconversion (8-26).

ANTI-FREEZES: Because manufacturers are now well advanced in making up the nation's winter supply on the basis of allocations of all colors made several months ago, there can be no variation later in the percentages of the various grades available to the public (8-26).

SMALL ARMS: Resumption of production recommended by industry advisory committee (8-26).

LITHIUM. Now available to users in large quantities and for new uses (8-28).

COMMERCIAL AUTOMATIC PHONOGRAPHS. Industry advisory committee formed (8-28).

MORCHANDISE VENDING MACHINES. Industry advisory committee appointed (8-28).

LEATHER. All applications for importation of leather purchased before May 17, 1944, to be dealt with Leather and Shoe Division (8-28).

DRY CELL BATTERIES. Production progress reported by industry (8-28).

RETIFFER TUBES. L-254 revoked, but production expected to remain at present level and will continue to be controlled through the amount of materials under CMP (4-29).

METALLURGICAL FLOORSAP. Statement issued to clarify situation relative to purchase and sale (8-29).

STEEL. National emergency specifications for hot rolled flat carbon steel bars eliminated by amendment of Schedule 15 to L-211 (8-29).

COIR OR COCOA RUGS AND MATTINGS FROM INDIA. No authorizations to be issued for import under M-53 except for military end use (8-29).

AMMUNITION. Ban lifted on sale to hunters and existing quota increased for fencers and ranchers (8-29).

TOOL STEEL. M-21h, governing purchases revoked (8-29).

WEATHER STRIPPING. Manufacturers of metal and persons making asphalt shingles, asphalt roofing, asphalt siding, asbestos shingles, asbestos siding, or cork board may use MRO symbol to buy steel nails (8-29).

CAPITAL EQUIPMENT. Producers of equipment including machine tools, precision measuring and testing instruments, electric motors and generators, and other general industrial equipment—need no longer obtain permission to begin production on unratified orders (8-29).

DOMESTIC COOKING APPLIANCES AND HEATING STOVES. Restrictions removed from number of models and fuel types (8-30).

JUTE CARPET YARN. A limited supply of yarn held in storage in India may be made available for export to carpet manufacturers in U. S., Canada, and Britain (8-30).

PAPER. Net grant of 406.6 tons made to Ginn and Co. during period Aug. 14-26 (8-30).

TRUCKS. Civilian users and holders of Government permits allotted 12,119 vehicles during period July 1-31 (8-30).

MACHINE TOOLS. Shipments in July decreased 18.2% compared with June; July shipments valued at \$37,018,000 as compared with \$41,471,000 in June (8-30).

ALUMINUM INGOT. Further cutbacks ordered (8-30).

PAPER. Grants to magazine publishers during Aug. 20-26 amounted to 194.7 tons; applications denied totaled 82.6 tons (8-31).

FARM MACHINERY PRODUCTION. Schedules reduced Schedule A, contained in L-257, and export schedules, X-11, through X-18 substituted for the former schedules, X-1 through X-10, in L-257A (8-31).

INDUSTRIAL AND OFFICE STAPLERS AND STAPLES. L-329, governing the production of hand operated staplers and staples revoked, but use of material to make these items will continue to be controlled through allotments to manufacturers (8-31).

UTILITIES. Electric power, water, natural and manufactured gas and central steam heating

public utilities granted right to make certain minor plant additions and extensions up to \$10,000 in material cost, without obtaining approval (8-31).

AUTOMOTIVE VEHICLES, PARTS, AND EQUIPMENT. All purchasers of components scheduled under L-1-E to furnish certain information to manufacturers (8-31).

CUTLERY. Increased amounts of iron, steel and other metals may be used to make both cutlery and large heavy-duty hand hair clippers, copper and copper base alloy may be used for linings and rivets of pocket knives and aluminum permitted for any type of cutlery (8-31).

POWER. L-46, governing power company operations in the Niagara Falls area, revoked (8-31).

ALCOHOL. Present prohibitions of the use of corn will be continued through the fourth quarter (8-31).

RECONVERSION. Transfer encouraged of war production from plants that may readily be reconverted to civilian production to special-purpose plants (8-31).

WASTE PAPER. American Legion supporting collection drive during Sept. 3-16 (8-31).

TRANSPORTATION. Intensive drive to secure cooperation of the nation's shippers and receivers in getting more use out of existing transportation facilities during the coming peak load months (8-31).

PERSONNEL CHANGES

Merrill C. Penrose made Assistant Vice Chairman of the Office for Civilian Requirements and Director of the Consumer Services Bureau of OCR (8-25).

CAPITAL MATERIAL

Producers of capital equipment—including machine tools, precision measuring and testing instruments, electric motors and generators, and other general industrial equipment—need no longer obtain WPB permission to begin production on unratified purchase orders for such equipment placed under Priorities Regulation No. 24.

This action has been taken to simplify the procedure which must be followed by capital equipment manufacturers in accepting purchase orders for items which will be needed to bring about an early resumption of civilian goods production.

The change, which is contained in PR 24, as amended August 28, does not affect the provision of the regulation that requires purchasers of machine tools and other equipment to obtain specific WPB approval before they place an unratified purchase order. (WPB, 8-29.)

CONSTRUCTION AID

A revised edition of the "Critical Construction Materials Design Guide" has been prepared by WPB to assist persons contemplating construction during war-time. This guide is an unofficial supplement to Schedule A, Controlled Materials Plan Regulation 6 (Construction Limitations). It stresses the necessity of restricting construction designs to those utilizing materials that are most plentiful. Copies are available at all WPB regional and district offices. (WPB.)



MANPOWER



Serious Unemployment Problems Almost Inevitable After Defeat of Hitlerism

Analysis of Current Trends, Future Probabilities Indicates Difficulties and Opportunities Lie Ahead

By A. F. HINRICHS

Acting Commissioner of Labor Statistics, Labor Department

■ In April 1940 (which we can take as a benchmark) there were about 54 million men and women in the labor force, including 45½ million employed persons, about 8 million unemployed, and less than ½ million in the Armed Forces. Four years later (in April 1944) the total labor force had expanded by over 9 million to 63 million. Employment was above 51 million—about 6 million above the April 1940 figure. The unemployed had decreased by 7 million, and the Armed Forces had increased by 10½ million. Our ability to expand the labor force by 9 million explains much of the success of our war mobilization. This represents a growth of 6 million to 7 million over and above the growth which normally might have been expected to occur during 4 years as a result of population growth. Three million of the so-called abnormal increment to the wartime labor force have been women—about 1½ million under 24 years of age and about 1½ million over 35 years of age.

Where do we have to set our sights for the post-war period? It is certain that many older workers will wish to retire, that many women will prefer to take up their work as homemakers, and that we shall once again start to raise the school-leaving age. Thus we do not need to visualize 63 million in the post-war labor force. But we do need to visualize a larger force than we had in 1940, first because of population growth and second because of residual influences of the wartime expansion. The smallest number we dare think about for the fall of 1947 would approximate 58.5 million. This is no greater than the number that pre-war trends have led us to forecast for 1947.

It is highly improbable that abnormal wartime influences on the labor force will vanish without leaving any trace. But let us say that conditions are such that only 58½ million people are at work or in the Armed Forces or seeking work in 1947. There will be, perhaps, 2½ million persons in the Armed Forces. If we grant that 2½ million is a maximum

volume of permissible unemployment, we are faced with the need for 53½ million jobs. This is 7 million more than in November 1940, 3 million above November 1941 (just prior to Pearl Harbor), and 2 million more than reached at the peak of the war effort in November 1943. This suggests the magnitude of the post-war employment problem, particularly if we recall two facts: (1) the vast expansion of certain war industries, and (2) that most nonmunitions industries except construction have expanded rather than contracted during the war.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics has not attempted to forecast employment or unemployment because we hope that it may be possible that all of us may raise our sights. But remember that 53½ million jobs is a bed-rock minimum to satisfy approximately what we mean when we say that there should be full employment. Actually, because of residual influences of the war on the labor force, you had better think of 55 million jobs as the minimum needed in 1947.

Various organizations have made forecasts with a good deal of agreement as to the expected level of employment in the post-conversion period. These estimates range between 49 and 52 million in agricultural and nonagricultural employment two years after the end of the war. In other words the very best of the expectations (52 million) runs considerably under the lowest possible forecast of needed jobs (53½ million), and at least 3 million under a reasonable forecast of need. Some of the estimates run 3 million below this level.

If we arbitrarily take a figure of 50 million jobs as an assumed figure that corresponds to our current sighting, what does this mean? It means a net movement of about 4 million out of manufacturing.

More than 4 million workers will have to be moved out of iron and steel, machinery, aircraft, shipbuilding, non-ferrous metals and chemicals industries. A few hundred thousand additional workers would be absorbed in furniture, textiles, leather goods, paper and similar industries. Employment in such non-manufacturing industries as construction, trade, finance and services is likely to expand after the war but not enough in the aggregate to offset the contraction in manufacturing industries.

Businessmen have never experienced the kind of demand that would result if 53 to 55 million people were actually at work. 1941 was our closest approximation and even then there were less than 52 million employed and shortages made it impossible to satisfy consumer demand. In part, buying power that year was being sopped up in rising prices. The first part of the post-war job is to translate full employment into income and that income into consumer goods and services. We will find a need for fundamental expansion of equipment that will in turn require the employment of many hundreds of thousands.

The transition to a peacetime economy will be made in two stages. There will be no significant reconversion before Germany is defeated. In total, munitions employment will decline from something like 9½ million to about 9 million by the end of this year, if the war with Germany is still in progress.

But when the war with Germany is over, employment will be reduced sharply. Precise estimates cannot be made yet. Reductions of at least 30% and possibly as much as 45% in munitions production have been indicated. This means that 3 to 4 million people will come out of the munitions industries—more than half of them in the first three months and most of them within 6 months of the end of hostilities with Germany. In addition,

PRAYER



Kneeling in prayer before battle

300,000 to 500,000 would be likely to come out of war-time government employment.

A high proportion of those laid off will be relative newcomers to the labor force. But we shall indeed be fortunate if the excess workers in the labor force are reduced from $6\frac{1}{2}$ million at the end of 1944 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ million by the summer of 1945. In its effect on the labor market this decrease will be balanced by the demobilization of almost an equal number of veterans.

Thus at the end of 6 months we shall have about the same number in the civilian labor force as at the end of hostilities with Germany. The war economy will offer 3 million less jobs.

How many of these people will find employment? They will not go into mining, transportation or public utilities after the end of the war with Germany. Actually employment in these industries is more likely to contract. There should certainly be expansion in construction, trade, in domestic service and in self-employment. But unless there is a much larger expansion of employment than appears probable in local government employment, the service trades and financial institutions, and manufacturing for civilian account, there will be increasing unemployment throughout the year that the war with Japan may be estimated to last. It will rise most rapidly in the first six months. In the last six months the expansion of durable goods manufacture and withdrawals from the labor force may just about balance the discharges from the Armed Forces.

With reference to this period I want to say three things: (1) we may be saved from a serious nation-wide unemployment problem because of the continued volume of government expenditures and the large consumer demand of the period; (2) it will be almost impossible to achieve the full use of released manpower because some plants that are needed for civilian production will have to be retained in war production; (3) in many communities the unemployment problem will be severe and can be relieved only if people are able to spread out again.

Our unemployment problem will arise from high percentages of unemployment in some war centers, even while the labor market remains tight elsewhere. In grand total we are not likely to have more than 5 million unemployed, and we might hold it to 3 or 4 million. But it will not be evenly distributed, so that we shall face the need for a strong system of unemployment compensation and the strongest possible employment system whereby individuals may move from areas of high unemployment to the tighter markets. (Labor Dept.)



WORK LEVELS

Wartime expansion in industrial activity has lifted employment to unprecedented levels. The average number of employees in nonagricultural establishments was about 40 million in 1943—8 million more than in 1940, 17 million more than in 1932 at the depth of the depression, and over $8\frac{1}{2}$ million more than in the boom year 1929.

Employment has greatly surpassed its 1929 level in manufacturing, trade, and government service. In construction and in finance, service and miscellaneous industries, the average number of employees was higher in 1942 than in 1929, but dropped below the 1929 figure during 1943 owing to special wartime conditions. In the other industry divisions—mining, transportation, and public utilities—employment is much higher than in the depression years but has never regained the level reached in 1929. (Labor Dept.)

RECENT ANNOUNCEMENTS OF THE WAR MANPOWER COMMISSION

Specialized trained Washington officials to lead 20 special recruiting teams into the field to help regional, State and local WMC directors meet urgent inter-regional quotas (8-29).

The Can You Spare a Worker movement, begun in Cleveland, is now being extended throughout Ohio, Michigan and Kentucky (8-31).

Vital war plants producing urgent items for the armed forces are getting 43% of all local referrals of workers in labor shortage areas (8-31).

Four areas—Freeport and Joliet, Ill.; Marion, Ind.; and Pontiac, Mich.—have been moved from Group II to Group I in the revised labor market classifications (9-1).

With cotton textile production lagging, the industry has been faced since May 1 with a need for hiring nearly a quarter of a million workers by Nov. 1 in order to expand its output to meet fully the estimated demands for cotton products (9-1).

More than half a million jobs for the 1,279,000 "G. I. Joe" who have already returned home were found by the Veterans' Employment Service; the rate of monthly placements for veterans of this war soared to more than 50,000 for July (9-3).

WAGE CHANGES

Employers who obtain approval from the National War Labor Board to raise an existing rate range or to establish a new rate range where none previously existed, may not, during a given year, hire more than 25% of their new employees in the job classification involved at rates above the minimum of the higher range, the Board states in amended instructions to its Regional Boards and Commissions.

The employer is allowed, under the instructions, to raise the range so that the "expected weighted average" of the range, normally the mid-point, will be either at the minimum rate of the bracket of sound and tested going rates for the job in the area, or at the employer's previous single rate. The point at which the "expected weighted average" will fall will depend partly on the speed of progression within the range as well as on labor turnover and degree of skill of the employees, the instructions point out. (NWLB.)

PAY INCREASES

The National War Labor Board, in its Fifteenth Monthly Report to the Senate, illustrates how difficult it is to get approval for wage increases in excess of amounts allowable under normal standards of the wage stabilization program on the plea that such increases are necessary to meet the "critical needs of war production." During May, the month covered by the report, the Board refused to order an increase for 130,000 workers in the Pacific Northwest Lumber Industry despite certification by the War Production Board and the War Manpower Commission that the cases involved the "critical needs of war production."

The report also contains an explanation of Board policy on intra-plant wage relations, the ruling approving an agreement between the Bituminous Coal Operators and the United Mine Workers covering terms and conditions of employment, and Board policy on wage adjustments in reclassification cases (NWLB).

OLDER WORKERS

After the entrance of the United States into war, older workers found themselves in surprising demand. This reversal is shown statistically in the census estimates of employment, U. S. Employment Service placements, the reduction in the number of beneficiaries of old-age and survivors insurance, and the shrinkage in numbers on old-age assistance rolls. (Labor Dept.)

☆ PRICES & RATIONING ☆

New Boards of Review to Consider Cases Of Protests Against Regulations, Orders

Established Under Recent Stabilization Extension Act, the Boards Formalize Procedures Previously Employed

Price Administrator Chester Bowles has announced details of the creation of boards of review in the OPA that will consider protests to maximum price and rent regulations and orders and make recommendations to him concerning the protests.

Establishment of these boards of review is required under the Stabilization Extension Act, which provides that a person filing a protest after September 1, 1944, may have his objections considered by such a board before denial of the protest in whole or in part.

In announcing the methods by which these boards will be set up and will operate, Mr. Bowles said:

"When a protestant requests it, these new boards will fully consider all information presented and will also hear oral argument supporting the protest where that is requested. I believe that this will help us in handling protests and will assure that our final decisions will be based on thorough knowledge of all the facts."

Details of the boards' appointment and procedure in handling protests are contained in amendments to Revised Procedural Regulations Nos. 1 and 3, which regulate the protest procedure in price and rent matters, respectively.

Important points covered by the amendment include these:

1. The personnel of the boards will be appointed in individual cases from the officers and employees of OPA and the protestant will be informed of the member or members to consider his protest. Where more than one person is appointed on a board, one member will ordinarily be a person who is directly responsible for the formulation or administration of the regulation or order being protested.

2. The scope and complexity of each case will determine the number of members to compose each board.

3. Consideration by the board will take place after the protestant has submitted his full case and after all material in support of the regulation has been received.

4. If he chooses, the protestant may make oral argument before the board on the basis of this material.

5. The protestant may request oral hearing either in Washington, D. C., or

at some other location more convenient to him. Hearings by a board consisting of more than one person will ordinarily be in Washington, D. C. Hearings at some other location will ordinarily be before a subcommittee consisting of one member of the board. The protestant is to be notified of all details in this connection in ample time to allow him to present his argument.

6. If a protestant desires that his protest be considered by a board, he is required to make a request for board action either at the time he files his protest or at any time no later than 15 days after the protest is filed.

7. After the board has considered the protest, it will submit its recommendations to Mr. Bowles. These recommendations will be furnished to the protestant at the time he receives the final opinion in the case. If any recommendation of the board is rejected, the final opinion will state in full the reasons for rejection.

Except for the fact that a formal objection may now be considered by a board of review, the general procedure for making protests remains the same as it has been since the Price Control Act was enacted in January, 1942, provided that protests could be made as a means of expressing formal objection to maximum price and rent regulations and orders.

A person who wishes to secure judicial review of a regulation or order in the Emergency Court of Appeals must ordinarily first file his protest with OPA. If the protest is denied in whole or in part, the protestant may then obtain judicial review of the validity of the regulation in this court. (OPA, 8-28.)



USED CAR SALES

After Sept. 12 dealers, as well as all other sellers, must file a certificate of transfer with their local war price and rationing boards reporting their purchases of used cars. Dealers, and other sellers generally engaged in the business of selling used cars, will also be required to file with their local boards, not later than Sept. 21, an inventory report of all used cars in their stocks on Sept. 11.

Prior to this amendment to the used car regulation, purchases of used cars by dealers did not have to be reported to local boards. This resulted in some dealers offering to buy used cars above legal ceilings. Because certificates of transfer were not required in sales to dealers, there was no ready way of checking whether dealers had paid higher than "as is" prices—which are maximum prices for dealers' purchases. In order to curb the practice of purchasing used cars at higher than maximum prices the industry requested OPA to require that—all purchases be reported to the local war price and rationing boards.

Each certificate requires a complete description of the car being sold, the selling price and a certification by both buyer and seller that the price is not in violation of the established ceiling for that car. (OPA, 9-4.)

DAIRY PRODUCTS

The following changes in unit values of rationed dairy products became effective on Sept. 3:

- 1.—The point value of process butter was increased to 12 red points per pound from 6 points to bring its point cost more closely into line with the present 16 red points per pound for creamery and 12 points per pound for farm butter.

- 2.—The ration value of Group III cheese—such as Swiss, Italian, Munster, Limburger, Camembert, Liederkranz, Grated-dehydrated, Brick, Gouda, Greek, Edam, Bleu and Brie—was increased to 10 red points per pound from 8 points.

- 3.—The ration value of canned milk (both condensed and evaporated) was increased to one point per pound from 2/3 point. (OPA, 8-31.)

FOOD WASTE WAR

Thousands of American citizens are supporting Clean Plate Club campaigns in urban and rural sections to reduce food waste, which recent surveys show amounts to 400 pounds of edible food annually for the average family.

From plough to plate the waste is 20 to 30% of all the food produced, including that left unharvested on farms; food lost in transportation, storage and the wholesale markets, and waste in retail stores, restaurants and homes. (OWI.)

★ OPA ANNOUNCEMENTS ★

The full texts of the orders, regulations, and news releases digested below can in most cases be furnished to subscribers upon specific request to the Government Information Bureau, VICTORY BULLETIN, 2155 Florida Ave., Washington 8, D. C. The material desired should be clearly identified by subject and date.

SHOES: Manufacturers not permitted to increase prices because of changes in style or use of color (8-25).

TEXTILES: An adjustable pricing provision added to regulation covering sales and fabrication of articles made with military specifications and sold to war procurement agencies (8-25).

SANFORIZED DENIM MATERIALS: Error corrected in the adjustment permitted in the base or formula price for certain weights (8-26).

CALIFORNIA GRAPE WINE: Processors' flat price ceilings soon to be issued will be based on a reflected grape cost of \$66.37 per ton; no compensating price changes will substantially reduce level of prices to consumer (8-26).

FILBERTS: Increase of \$69 per ton permitted in the average grower price in forthcoming annual naming ceiling prices for 1944-45 crop of edible tree nuts (8-26).

CORUNDUM: Plans to increase tonnages from South Africa discussed by industry advisory committee (8-26).

TIRES: Quotas announced (8-27).

CANADIAN MALTING BARLEY: Base prices set for imported barley at specified point of entry (8-27).

CONCORD GRAPES: Price control on grapes for home consumption suggested until new prices for 1944 crop are established (8-28).

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION: There is no minimum or maximum number of workers who must be on contractors' payrolls to make contractors eligible to apply authorized wage increases since Oct. 3, 1942, to their maximum prices without filing an application with OPA (8-28).

PETROLEUM: Increased charges may be made for transportation of products by barge on certain waterways in La. (8-28).

CANNED SWEET CHERRIES: Processors' ceiling prices set for 1944 pack produced in Calif. (8-28).

HOTEL SUPPLY INDUSTRY: To be represented by an advisory committee in consultations on pricing problems arising from the sales of meats, fish, produce and dairy products (8-28).

FRUITS: Two industry advisory committees appointed in connection with pricing of fresh sweet cherries, apricots, plums and prunes (8-28).

MEAT: Authority granted for all retailers to prevent steaks from top or bottom rounds of utility and cutter and canner grades of beef (8-29).

MINERALS: Ground flint, quartzite and shale removed from list of commodities covered by the nonmetallic minerals regulation (8-29).

LOGS AND BOLTS: Ceiling prices on those produced in the Del-Mar-Va Peninsula (area consisting of Del., 9 counties in Md., and 2 counties in Va.) (8-29).

SWISS CHEESE: Consumer prices being reduced nationally by an approximate average of 3¢ a pound, while price at factory level for product is being increased by an estimated weighted average of 3 1/4¢ a pound through a reduction of more than 6¢ a pound at the wholesale distributive levels (8-29).

PULPWOOD: OPA regional or district offices permitted to issue pricing orders covering their territory for pulpwood produced in the western half of U. S. (8-29).

RENT: Amendments to regulations clarify limitations on the charging or retention of "security deposits" by landlords (8-29).

FUEL: Ceiling prices reduced at all levels of distribution for gasoline, kerosene, distillate fuel oils and residual fuel oils in specified parts of the Atlantic seaboard area (8-29).

COTTON: Action plans into effect previously announced price increases for combed and carded cotton to bring ceilings into conformity with the standard of the Stabilization Act; class A print cloth and combed and carded cotton yarns removed from adjustable pricing (8-29).

IMPORTED CIGARS: Ceiling prices set for importers and wholesalers and at retail on practically all brands and sizes (8-29).

SOUTHWOOD LUMBER: Ceiling prices provided for milling and kiln drying services on North-southwestern lumber which performed on a custom basis in the 6 New England States (8-29).

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS OR SUB-CONTRACTS: 60-day time limit eliminated in which protest could be filed against denial of an application for adjustment of a maximum price for commodities or service under Government contracts or sub-contracts (8-30).

VEHICLES: Dealers' mark-ups for warranty sales of used commercial vehicles of model years 1937 and later, increased to encourage repair and maintenance (8-30).

SWEET CREAM: New advisory committee represents all branches of industry concerned with the manufacture, processing, assembling, distribution and sales of commodities made from sweet cream (8-30-31).

INSECTICIDE: Dichloro-diphenyl-trichloroethane (DDT) exempted from price control (8-30).

MACHINES AND PARTS: Several changes made in regulation governing prices (8-30).

SNAP BEANS: Ceiling prices set for 1944 packed beans produced in all areas except N. J. and Md. (8-31).

GRAIN SORGHUMS: No new regulations or changes anticipated in ceiling prices in the near future (8-31).

SUGAR: Ceiling prices adjusted for raw sugar to reflect consumption sugar (resulting in a slight overall increase in f.o.b. prices for paper-consumption sugar) (8-31).

PAPER TOWELS AND TOILET TISSUE: Calculation of maximum prices, when sold on a f.o.b. mill basis clarified (8-31).

FRESH PEACHES: Several changes made in f.o.b. shipping point ceiling prices for those produced in Mont., Wyo., Utah, Colo., and N. Mex. (8-31).

PET FOODS: Method provided by which manufacturers may recalculate maximum prices to cover increased raw material costs (8-31).

CANNED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES: Two changes made in provisions governing the establishment of base period prices by processors for the 1944 pack (8-31).

SCRAP CHEWING TOBACCO: Manufacturers, wholesalers, and retailers given new set of maximum prices (8-31).

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT SALES: Recently announced price control provisions for sales of all commodities except food and commodities originally purchased by the Government for resale or stockpiling do not supersede previous special orders that apply to specific types of Government sales (8-31).

WHOLESALE LAMB AND MUTTON: Number of changes made in regulation (9-1).

LUBRICATING OILS: Producers and wholesalers of automotive and industrial lubricating oils and greases, industrial solvents and naphtha, crank oil and petroleum coke provided with new pricing method designed to facilitate determination of maximum prices on new products, on products shipped to new delivery points, and on products sold to new classes of customers (9-1).

SUGAR: Allotments to industrial users for the fourth quarter will be based on same percentages

of base period use as those used during the third quarter (9-1).

BUTTER: Savings to housewives of about \$15,000,000 annually are anticipated as a result of a broad campaign to eliminate upgrading (9-1).

SKINS: New price regulation covers Australian and New Zealand rabbit skins and hatters' fur cut from those imported skins (9-1).

STAPLE WORK GLOVES: Manufacturers' prices increased 4½¢; wholesale prices increased 3½¢; no price increases to consumers (9-1).

COOPERAGE: Northeastern producers of slack cooperage—including tubs, pails, kists and buckets, and slack cooperage stock, such as staves and headings—placed under coverage of the slack cooperage and cooperage stock regulation (9-2).

AVIATION GASOLINE: Charges for the service of converting raw materials into 87 octane rating or higher, or into the components of such gasoline, exempted from control (9-2).

CHEESE: Maximum prices placed on consumer portions of Blue and Gorgonzola cheese (9-3).

USED CARS: Dealers must file a certificate of transfer with the local war price and rationing board reporting purchase of used cars; other sellers generally engaged in the business of selling used cars, will also be required to file with their local boards, not later than Sept. 21, an inventory report of all used cars in their stocks on Sept. 11 (9-4).

SNAP BEANS AND CUCUMBERS: Maximum prices set for Oct. (9-4).

SPECIALTY STEAK PRODUCTS: Persons who made and sold products prior to price control may now apply for maximum prices for certain limited sales (9-4).

IMPORTED SHOES: Ration-free types put under same control applying to domestic unrationed shoes; revisions made to clarify status of some types of shoes allowed under revised M-217 (9-6).

CONSUMER RATIONING

CREAMERY BUTTER: Ration value of 16 red points per pound to be maintained in Sept. (8-29).

SPICED GREEN TOMATOES: Rationing controls removed (8-29).

INSTITUTIONAL USERS: 50% reductions in allotments of ration currency for the purchase of meats, butter, margarine, cheese and evaporated milk will be continued through Sept. (8-30).

SHOES: Time limitation removed from restrictions on use of special shoe stamps; new provisions apply to all special shoe stamps; those issued to Mexican border residents still must be used by consumers within 30 days (8-30).

FUEL OIL: Provision made for filing of new applications for fuel oil for heat or hot water; fuel oil ration order amended to permit the filing of renewal applications at any time (8-31).

AUTOMOBILES: Quota of new passenger automobiles available for rationing in Sept. will be 3,000 with another 300 as regional and 300 as national emergency reserves (8-31).

MEATS: Present point value to continue unchanged Sept. 3-30 (8-31).

DRY BEANS, FRUIT BUTTERS AND PRUNE JUICE: Ration free during Sept. 3-30 (8-31).

SHOES: Ration regulations to be revised to classify products of producers of patent leather shoes as rationed types of footwear; same restriction will apply to new production of evening slippers, slippers, slippers, slippers and slippers or silver leather (or imitation leather with gold or silver finish) (9-1).

TRADE RATIONING

RATION STAMPS AND COUPONS: Since all food and shoe stamps and coupons may be used indefinitely, simplification of procedure followed in transferring or making ration bank deposits of exchange claims and ration currency is possible (8-30).

DAIRY PRODUCTS: New higher trade point values set for process butter, Group III cheeses and canned milk (8-31).